THE NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.

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KING CHARLES SPANIELS-OF

N. B.—A general assortment of straw Hats and Paris Ribbons the most reasonable prices.

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BROWN & CO., 17 Chatham Begare, corner of Mott street, wish to inform the public of their recent improvement in the manufacture and finish of their \$3 Hats, combaining fashion, beneuty and darability, three important considerations to the wearer. The proprietors do confidently assert their hats to be much superior to any ever before sold for the same price. Call and satisfy yourself of this fact.

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PLUNKETT & CO. have just opened this new establishment with a splased associated in HATS and CAPS,
not to be surpassed wisher in quality, elegance of shape or durability, which they offer to the public at the following very low prices:—

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BEAVER AND SILK HAI'S of the best quality and sale at the old established prices.

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, if you want tash no way, where you will find the la gest assortment, cheapest, and most fashiousble in the city. Do not matake the number, 367 Broadway, corace of Frankins street.

N. B — a large assortment of imported French Boots, at the low price 5 dollars.

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nformation apply at the Old Established Office, set, 5 doors above Eighth atreet. A. B. CUMMINGS, Agent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

EXPRESS MAIL Trains leave Whitshall,
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except Sundays. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO PITTSBURG.

FOR LONDUN-Regular Fackst of the ist May

For , assage in cabin, second cabin and steerage, having

splendid accommodations, apply on board, or to

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FOR LONDUN-Regular Fackst of the property of the commodations of the country of the line, sailing

from Londou on the 7th, 17th, and 77th of each month, on res
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QUEEN OF THE WE-T, Capt. P. Woodnouse,

120 tous burthen, wil sail as above, her regular day.

For balance of freight or pasage, having excellent a commodations, apply to the Cautain on board, loot of Burling

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CHELAND OLD ESTABLISHED EMI
ORANT OFFICE.—The subscribers are prepared

to engage bearengers to come out by the early Spring ships, at

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SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP
HAS CURED ME.
READ! READ! THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATE OF RICHARD L. COX, A MAN OF HIGH STANDING IN NEW JERSEY.
ON THE 3d day of May, A. D. 1845, before me the subscription of the city of Philadelphia, personally appeared Richard L. Cox, a cittzen of Evenham, Burlington country, S.ate of New Jersey, who, on his solemn affirmation, did derose and say: That for about twelve months past he was attacked by a short, dry cough, with a sease of buruing in the palms of his hands and soles of his feet, together with dutressing night sweats. This state of things centinued unil November last, when he was suddenly seized with a severe pain in the right ade and breat. His family physician then informed him that his lungs were in a diseased state, and he became gradually weaker and weaker, emacited and wasted in flesh, until reduced almost to askeleton; his brathing was short and laborious, and the least evertion led to extreme exhaustion, for it was with the greatest difficulty and puin that any change could be made in his clothes, or even in making up the bed in which he lay. At this period his physician, family and friends—indeed all who saw him—cousidered his case beyond the reach of hope. For two days his appetite had entirely lorasken him, and he took no nourishment during that time—when he determined to try "Schen-k's Pulmonic Tyrup." That he had taken but about ten bottles of the sand Syrup, when a large gathering formed in his left side, which soon repead under the soothing influence of the Syrup.

He had given up the use of all other medicines at this time, and streity followed the directions accommanying the Pulmonic Tyrup."

ly free fro-a say eraptions, his general health is much improved, and he is now pronounced by Physicians to be cured. The child may be seen at any time, by ca.ling at No. 29 South 10th street.

Frice, \$1 per bo'tle, or six bottles for \$5.

Frequently by John Winer & Co., 32 Maiden lane, N. Y., sole Prop. ietors for the United States.

Sold by Wyatt & Ketcham, 121 Fulton street; R. A. Sands, 138 Bowery, corner of Spring; J. W. Bassett. 64 Broad way, and J & J. Coddington, 303 Hudson, corner of Spring. In Brooklyn, by Mrs. Hays, 139 Fulton street; J. Brice, 27 James street; F. T. Quirk & Co, corner Colambia and Adsnute, and Dr. Steane, 184 Falton street. In Albany, by S. F. Philps, 53 State street. Philadelphin, T. W. Dyott & Co, 122 North Second street, and E. B. G. Kinsloe, 299 Chestout street. Baltimore, Charles Witeman. New Orleans, Bertrand & Siesez. Richmond, Va., Gaynor, Wood & Co, and by Druggists generally throughout the country

25 Per Usat Below his Unual Prices.

FASHIONABLE VISITING CARD ESTABLISHMENT.

A PLATE and Fifty Cards printed for \$1.50; the best Enamelled Cards printed from engraved plates at 56 cents per pack.

A SILVER DOOR PLATE

nraished and beautifully engraved for \$3. Kngraving for the Trade equally low, at ULASSEN'S old stand, I Marray street, corner of Broadway.

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ACOUNT TIPE ULID.

RECENTLY imported, celebrated both in Europe and America, for the cure of rheumatism, and all chronic or nervous diseases. For sale by the groce, dozen or single one, at a REDUCED FAILES.

A B. & D. BANDS, 7 Fulton street.

GEIM***

CRETCE FAILES.

A RECENTLY imported, celebrated both in Europe and America, for the cure of rheumatism, and all chronic or nervous diseases. For sale by the groce, dozen or single one, at a REDUCED FAILES.

A B. & D. BANDS, 7 Fulton street.

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CRETCE FAILES.

**ACOUNT HAIR DYE for changing the color of the Country Britans and Country Britans and

A REDUCED FRICES.

A. B. & D. BANDS, 79 Fulton street, corner of Geld.

ATRAPILATURY,

OR LIQUID HAIR DYE, for changing the color of the hair to any required shade of black or brown, in a few minures, by a simple and easy process, without staining the skin, or in any way injuring the hair. The great advantages possessed by this Hair Dye over those hitherto in use, will be at once apparent. It produces a perfectly natural color, in a comparatively short space of time; and much of the trouble and annoyance attending the use of all former Dyes, are entirely obviated in this. For producing the lighter shades of brown, the Arapilatory may be said to be the only preparation through which a satisfactory result can be relied on; and in addition to the color having so close a rexuablance to that of astars, as completely to dely detection, the use of the Dye will be found in no respect injurious to the har, which, after the operation, will retain its accustomed softness, elasticity, and gloss. Private appartments for ladies and gentlemen wishing to have their hair changed, at all mire.

LEFT OFF WARDROBE AND FURNITURE

WANTED.—Gentlemen and Families can obtain the fell walue for all kinds of superfluons effects they wish to dispose of, such as Ladies and Gentlemen's Warning Apparel, Fire Arms, Furniture, &c. Lavayyre, the Bis avery, in the street of the property of the subscriber, fire, T. Lavayyre, the Bis arms, Furniture, &c. Lavayyre, the Bis avery, in the street of the property of the subscriber, fire, T. Lavayyre, the property of the subscriber, fire, T. Lavayyre, the subscriber, fire, T. Lavay, and the subscriber, fire, T. Lavayyre, the subscriber, fire, T. Lavayyre, the subscriber, fire, T. Lavayyre, the

S50,000 TO LEND,
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for a term of years,
on good productive real estate in this city or stronklys. The
above named sum belongs to an estate in trust, and it will be
d vided in sums to must applicants. Apply to 8. B. BROAD,
No. II Wall street, in the Grosse Water Office, Basement.

VIENNA. March 22, 1846. Hospitality of the Vienness - The Austrian Po. lice-Trip to the Interior-Snow Storm on the Alps-The Capital of Styria-American Skill on the Continent-Norris's Locomotives-The Condition of Poland-Efforts to Prevent a Revolution-The Power of Russia.

Having had occasion to spend a few days in Styria, it may not be amiss to ask you to listen to the recital of my adventures in that land of castles and ruins, to distinguish the past; and iron-works, to

good humor; and they really deserve all the honor that fame accords to them in this particular. If you leaving them, they laughingly tell you that it is a

only materially different from our official ones, but differing in every imaginable way among themselves. A perfect chaos—in one column reporting the brutal butchery of thousands, and in the next giving a letter contradicting the whole—to-day announcing the discovery and arrest of Polish emissaries from Paris, to-morrow contradicting it, and giving accounts of splendid balls given by the same individuals in Paris, on the day of their arrest in Poland

If you read the journals of any of the three powers that have taken Poland into their protection, and then read the revolutionary journals of Paris, you can scarcely believe that you are reading an account of the same revolution. According to the former, a few turbulent spirits have produced an excitement which has ended in their death or arrest, and the murder of many innocent victims whom they had forced or enticed into their ranks—the latter teem with every thing that is extravagant and enthusiastic—see in the event a movement that is to shake all Eurspe to its very centre; imagine participators in the conspiracy in every city, town and hamlet on the continent, and daily expect to witness the entrance of the revolution, under the protection of a just Heaven, into the very walls of Paris. The silent observer of events, and the friend of human rights and human liberty, looks into this kaleidescope, and withdraws perfectly bewildered.

Certain it is, that of all Polish revolutions, no one has been managedmore unskilfully than this. Many of the movements have been so well known to the authorities for some time, that places where there was the least probability of an attack, were well prepared, and many who would have been useful to the Poles, were arrested before the period fixed upon to strike the great blow.

There was also a great want of unity in their movements, although there can be no doubt that the intention was to rise throughout the length and breadth of Poland. The leaders calculated on the sympathy and fellow feeling of a vast mass of their countrymen,

tacle of people of the same blood murdering each other with the fury and animosity of enraged beasts, in a revolution whose ostensible object was to throw off the yoke of their common oppressor. The peasantry, armed with sickles, flails, pitchforks, and any weapons which they could command, secured the country in bands, and murdered the nobility by scores, bringing the bodies of the dead and dying, amidst flendish shouts, to the authorities, who had inhumanly offered bounties to the peasants for all conspirators, whether dead or alive, thereby exposing the innocent with the guilty, to the horrors of a cruel death, and the blood-thirsty intoxication of an exasperated mob—a national suicide, which lasted until the survivors, drunk with the blood of their victims, fell helpless to the ground.

**Ties difficult, indeed, coolly to draw the line that separates right from wrong, and to say on whom all the responsibility of these horrors is to rest; certain it is, however, that the nations whose daggers revel in the convulsive body of dying Poland, will have to answer an awful charge at the bar of the God of Justice, for the death-cries of agony that are now rising to Heaven. The nation, in all its sufferings, still clings to life with desperation—if at times it seems to have expired, it revives again when the knife of the political fdissectors would share the spoils of the corpse, and instead of using their instruments, the physicians are again obliged to make every effort to prove to the exhausted subject, that it has no right to live, and to induce it quietly to give up the ghost. At present the mist is too thick to discover the probable result of the events that have just transpired Russia is, perhaps, the only government that has any fixed plan in relation to Poland; and it is possible that most of the powers on the Continent are desirous of seeing her again take her rank as an independent nation—her existence in such a capacity would weaken Russia, and strengthen tof this great object.

With the increasing power

The India War—The English Mode of Annexation.

[From Wilmer & Smith's Ecropean Times]

The accounts contain the particulars of two brilliant actions with the Sikhs; one fought by Sir H. Smith, with the strong division which had crossed the Sutlei, near Loodianah; and the other by Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough, with the main body of the enemy on the margin of the same river at Sobraon. In both these engagements, the arms of the British forces resped new laurels, and inflicted terrible retribution on the invaders. In snother column will be found a detailed statement of the events which preceded and followed the battle of Aliwal, from the pen of the commanding general, Sir H. Smith himself. The modest samplicity of the narrative contrasts pleasingly with the splendor of the results. In reading the clear and graphic sketch of an engagement, in which the fighting was desperate and the feats of valor on both sides prodigious, one is forcibly struck with the superiority which a far interior force, led by a clever practical soldier, had over superior numbers under the guidance of a barbarian commander. Our troops owed their success mainly to the able heads which led them to victory, and to the use of the bayonet in the attainment of it. If the enemy had had the advantages in these respects which the Brush troops possessed—for the personal courage of the Sikh soldiery is undended—the slaughter would have been far more terriffic, the consequences infinitely more momentous. But cause and effect are ever the same. A higher state of civilization and morals on the part of the Sikhs would have been a guarantee against the uncalled for, unprovoked invasion of our territory; and the absence of that civilization on the part of the Sikh sould have been a guarantee against the uncalled for, unprovoked invasion of our territory; and the absence of that civilization on the part of the Sikhs would have been a guarantee against the uncalled for, unprovoked invasion of our territory; and the absence of that civilization of the